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set small matter to no one man, and \$7,000 or \$8,000 is a very large matter to another \$50 or \$100 would be no small matter. The small small compensation of the small the viciousness of the principle, if it is but a single dollar disbursed, instead of \$100,000. The questions are small matter, the content of the freezenty better the content of the state of \$100,000. The questions are small compensation, which will be given to the following questions, and the given to the following q

response to comprissation, should be increased. I wish he because it is continued to mission be delivered to it is extent after mission.

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New Spring Greeds and Panhlons.—CHARLES H. LANE, A (less Lane & Tucker,) merchant taller (and gentlemen's furnishing grows,) makes pleasure in informing his friends and fellow-citizens to that he has just returned from New York, with a new and beautiful such of French clothe, cassineres, vestings, and furnishing goods, macond by hisself with great care, to which he would now most spaced by hisself with great care, to which he would now most spaced by hisself with great care, to which he would now most spaced by hisself with great care, to which he would now most spaced by hisself with great care, to which he would now most spaced by hisself with a stention, all of which will be offered at fair

id lot of children's clothing always on hand.

Lane and Tucker's Buildings, Penn. avenue.

AME AT PRIVATE SALE. We have for private sale a few combining about 100 acres, lying on the Mariboro' road, two is from the Esstern Branch bridge. Forty acres are in a good or estimation. There is a good dwelling on the premises. For the property of the

Circular to the Creditors of Texas.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 12, 1851.

Sig: I acknowledge the receipt of your isster of the 36th intime, propounding certain queries in connexion with the debt of Texas, and the five millions of stock reserved by the Texas aboundary act of 9th September, 1850, until certain certa

WANTED. A good cook—one who thoroughly under W her business, and can bring good recommendations—and of a simution by applying at the residence of the Rev. S. corner of H street and Varmont avenue.

Mar 36—6td\*

For Norfolk

JAMES MITCHELL, Captain.

The Steamer OSCEOLA, has been repaire, will resume her trip to the repaire, will resume her trip as the repaire of the repaire of the resume her trip as the repaire of the resume her repaired to the resume her trip of the resume hadings on the rotomac for signals having and fare, \$5.

Daniel Wobster at Harrisburg. CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1861.

Of William Gowids, of Richmond, Virginia, is our general age by Virginia, assisted by pro-the-

Our general travelling agent to the verse, J. W. Arretrone, Perrin Locks, W. Ramary, Dr. Joshua Waddwerts, Alex. R. Laws, and A. J. Shiley.

(17-Mr. Henry M. Lawis, of Montgomery, Alabama, is our general travelling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee.

(17-Mr. Henry M. Lawis, No. 172 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, is our general travelling agent, assisted by Mosers. W. M. H. Well, Day Collins, Jarks Darbino, A. Krik Wall, Inverter, E. A. Evans, John T. Judkins, F. Locke, Jos. Betton, Grorer, P. Button, and Thomas B. Nick.

(17-Reviews from cither of the above will be good.

(17-Enwards, Sanyous, & Co., express agents and bankers in the United States. London, and Liverpool, lave been appointed agents for the "Union," and are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements to this paper. Their office in London is at No. 10 Gresham street, and in Liverpool at No. 2 Columbia Buildings. This concern is connected in this country with the well-known house of Adams & Co., express agents, and is entitled to the confidence of our friends abross.

On several occasions we have taken leave to suggest that the abolition of slavery in this country was the the foundation of banking establishments. We have theme of our foreign enemies, and was sustained by great distrust of corporations; and we can see no read heir money, and stimulated by their zeal. The meetings or justice in permitting individuals to associate themselves held in London, Edinburgh, and other British cities—
their spirit and recommendations, as well as the asylum
they boast of affording our runaway negroes—all tend to
like a partner in all agricultural or commercial partner. confirm this opinion, especially when we recollect the ships-for the liabilities and responsibilities of the association nission of Thompson, the suburban representative of the tion into which he has voluntarily entered. Even the ondon "five points" in the House of Commons to this another grave question arises on which we entertain ountry. This incendiary demagogue comes to this counvery fixed opinion, but which we do not think its try, heralded by the plaudits of all the abolition papers cessary to discuss now. and meetings in Great Britain, and it is confidently The comparatively modern idea of basing bank issue proclaimed that he will overthrow slavery, and tram- on deposites of State and United States stock heights ple the pretended Dagon of oppression in the dust, rather than diminishes the inherent wrong of the bash A lying commendation of Lord Brougham is fabri- ing system. Some twelve months ago we gave our ries cated to attract attention; and we are advised that somewhat at length as to the rightfulness of this develan orator above St. Paul is about to mount the opment of a vicious principle. We have not time to itrostrum of freedom. Men go to hear him; and what peat now what we then said on this subject; but it will

tirades against slavery—a boisterous "rush of mighty the new banking idea.

A banking corporation is chartered, say with a capital corporation is chartered. tion! Such is George Thompson, the omnipotent Boa- of \$500,000, in a State like Virginia, whose evidences a nerges of negro equality! But there is one feature of debt pay six per cent. interest. We will presume this abolition contest that should not be overlooked. It although it is a violent presumption—that every dollars and the contest that should not be overlooked. is this-the whole party, in every section and every State of the capital is paid in specie. That specie enables the of the Union, seems to be actuated by one spirit of feroci- corporation to purchase State stocks, bearing siz ty. Quakers, infidels, magdalens, demagogues, and fa- cent. interest, to the value of five hundred thousand natics of all sorts, breathe one wish—it is for union among all classes of these fanatical incendiaries. Their with the treasurer or comptroller, or whatever offer esolutions of town meetings, held in negro churches is designated by law for that purpose, and receive and State capitols, and headed by the Smiths and Sum- \$500,000 in notes countersigned by that officer. The ners, with white faces, or the Douglasses and Shadrachs, with black faces-their newspapers of all sorts and creeds, from the smashing hypocrisy of the National Era profit of six per cent. on them, while it receives at a and Tribune down to the digusting vulgarity of the Liberator and Chronotype, all chant the same tune, and all the issue—thus realizing twelve per cent. profit. This consent to bury every minor consideration for the glory of the best aspect of the case. But suppose the \$500,000 God, and the loving, fraternal embrace of the negro countersigned notes are not put into circulation by who has violated his mistress or murdered his master, and been smuggled by Chaplin & Co. into the full-blown enjoyment of his liberty! The free States are literally overrun with lecturers and haranguers of all colors in favor of abolition; they are flooded with newspapers and and it will have \$1,600,000 of notes in circulation a pamphlets; and nearly every village can boast a convention at which black and white vagabonds, as pennyless as the lazzaroni of Naples, attend, at great expense, in decent garbs and white cravats, and contribute money enough to publish thousands of copies of their proceed-ings. Whence come the funds to sustain their presses, to print their incendiary pamphlets, and to pay the expenses of the Garrisons, Douglasses, Chaplins, and York—is a cunningly-devised scheme to make legions of other nameless apostles of the sublime creed national and State indebtedness a capital for nonof abolition? They cannot be raised in this country; ducing speculators, and a basis for corporation spec they do not fall down from the clouds. The worthless, idle, and vicious vagabonds themselves nei- New Postal Agrangement United ther earn nor obtain them, unless they steal them; but even this resource is impracticable. They must be (though not yet formally ratified, as the new Post contributed from abroad. The foreign enemies of our General of Canada, the Hon. James Morris, does not free institutions furnish the means to assail them in into office until the 6th instant,) by which on and a this dastardly and covert mode. A hundred thousand that date a regular exchange of mails will be made dollars judiciously expended in this way will keep in-numerable papers, agents, and other appliances of popu-points, viz : lar agitation at work, and produce the results we see On the side daily passing before our eyes. Put this sum in the hands Port Huron, Michigan, of Seward, Hale, Chase, Giddings, and a few others of Detroit, do Black Rock, New York, and highly elebe like sort, and they can raise a breeze that will look
like a kind of universal hurricane, sweeping the whole
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like a kind of universal hurricane, sweeping the er, and would deem millions well spent if the expendi-White Half. er, and would deem millions well spent if the expendi-ture facilitated our disunion and downfall. Let it not be ture facilitated our disunion and downfall. Let it not be downfall. Let it not be Burlington, Vermont, the cunning device of foreign forgotten that abolition is the cunning device of foreign Burlington, Vermon adversaries—the very wedge with which they hope to Burlington, Vermon Derby Line, New York, rive this Union into fragments—and that those who aid Albany, do New York, do the unholy enterprise are the willing and corrupt dupes Boston, Massachuseus, of crafty monarchists. The Farewell Address of Washington admonishes us to beware of them; and if we heed thousand miles from the Canada line by the rota

> despised even by ourselves. The Two Dromlos

relief from Congress. It is difficult to determine whether half an ounce, is to be charged as an additional gross ignorance or blind malice preponderates in their at. Pre-payment in either country is optional; but has acks. They have the same griefs to assuage, and the the full rate cannot be pre-paid. same wrongs to avenge. They have been tugging at the opposite ends of the cord of Union, and yet they have been working together; for their efforts tend to the same ing thereon beyond the line, is to be collected by the same result—the severance of the cord. Both have earnestly ceiving office. sought to give success to measures which they knew The offices of despatch and receipt are to postwould produce a dissolution of the Union. The only differ- each other in due form; and the United States desp ence between them is that they give different reasons for offices are instructed to keep regular accounts of the second contraction of the second contract of th heir respective courses which harmonize so perfectly in received and mails sent, separately from their their ultimate results.

The editor of the Union desired to see the abatement of strife and the restoration of concord. He opposed the States" upon all letters sent into Canada, and the nad and mischievous schemes of the National Era and responding Canada offices are to stamp " Canada Southern Press-schemes which are now condemned by vast majority of the American people as little less than reason. It is but natural, therefore, that these presses should combine against one who has stood in the way of their mischievous purposes, and who has punished democratic them for their misdeeds.

Hudibras says: "No rogue e'er felt the halter draw With good opinion of the law."

Disappointed and mischievous politicians have none he milk of human kindness for those who have aided n thwarting their bad purposes. They rather regard them as a culprit would look on Tyburn tree.

George W. Niles, esq., the New York attorney, behaves ill in the State prison. Having been detected in a correspondence with three other convicts, who all confessed, Niles was subjected to the water punishment, and stood three applications before he would own the offence. The water in this shower-bath falls six feet, a barrel a minute, and the patient has his legs, arms, and head firmly featened with wooden clasps. Mr. Niles had his head shaved first. He now wears an iron collar, with a prong projecting at the back of the head, and one on each side of the face—an awful warning to the profession.—Boston Post.

Brooklyn, seamed to be debating in his mind on. of the river he would be likely to find the best so the lever he would be likely to find the best so to who and what he was, and what were the piece on jectured that he might be Mr. Allany, while others, from his color, suggests was the sea-rerpent. But there happened to be debating in his mind on.

This body adjourned sine die at 10 o'clock on Mond night. Among the most important enactments of the ession was the adoption of a new free-banking prinple-new at least in the State of Virginia. We has never seen a copy of this new banking law, and there fore we hesitate to speak even of its leading feature although we are thorough friends of the "constitution currency." We learn from the Richmond Enquirer to the following banks were established, or authorized

the following banks were established, or authorized to be established, on the new plan:

"The Merchants' Bank at Lynchburg, with a capital of not less than \$500,000, nor more than \$500,000.

"The Central Bank at Staunton, with a capital of not less than \$150,000, nor more than \$300,000.

"The Bank of the Old Dominion at Alexandria, with a capital of not less than \$200,000, nor more than \$500,000.

"The Bank of Commerce at Fredericksburg, \$150,000 to \$300,000.

"The Bank of Commerce at Fredericksburg, \$150,000 to \$300,000.

"The Manufacturers' and Farmers' Bank at Wheeling, \$150,000 to \$300,000.

"The Manufacturers' Bank at Charleston, Kanawha, \$150,000 to \$300,000.

"The Farmers' Bank at Fireastle, \$150,000 to \$300,000.

"The Manufacturers' Bank at Fireastle, \$150,000 to \$300,000.

As we have stated above, we do not understand

principle on which these banks have been established but we feel no hesitation in saying that the principle radically wrong, if it does not differ most essentially fro any principle we have as yet known to be placed

s it after all? A vapid rehash of Garrison's windy require but a few words to expose the leading feature

notes are put into circulation. If they are put into circu lation by way of discount, the corporation receives of discount, but are used for the purpose of buying another \$500,000 worth of State stock as the basis another issue of countersigned notes: then the corporation will have deposited \$1,000,000 of State and capital of half a million, thus making a profit of the cent. This may be carried ad infinitum until a reduced circulation is produced, and ruin falls upon the comnity, while the authors of that ruin are securely habit in and fenced against harm. The whole idea-which first practically applied, if we mistake not, on the mendation of Mr. Fillmore when comptroller of Mr.

We learn that arrangements have been entered

Port Samia, Windsor, Windsor, Waterioo, Queenstown, Niagara, Coburg, Kingston, Brockville, St. John

Between any office in the United States (not over in it not, we deserve to fall, unpitied by the world, and lected) and any office in Canada, the postage on a set not exceeding half an ounce in weight is ten ceas; or from any point in the United States over three de The Southern Press and the National Era are engaged sand miles from the line of crossing, fifteen cents. in assailing the editor of the Union and his claim for additional half ounce, or additional weight of less the

The United States despatch offices are to stamp" all letters sent into the United States for delivery. We hope that the result of the balloting for its States senator to morrow will not verify the free my boast, viz: that they have a mortgage of the damen party. We trust that the "indomitables" will save democracy from the reproach of being either the ions the bondmen of the nullifiers.—Boston Post.

A STRANGE VISITER.—As one of the Fulton (errybest crossing the river reconfully, when about mid-river, he sengers on board were suddenly surprised by the 37 ance of a large black tenl popping he heal about sushing the stranger water than the surprised binned fat the strange objects that methis and, as he turned his head alternately from New Ielleroklyn, seemed to be debating in his mind on which of the river he would be likely to find the best account tions. Manifold were the conjectures on board the to who and what he was, and what were the present the visit. Some conjectured that he might be Mr. Sail A STRANGE VISITER .- As one of the Fulton ferry.